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flowing from other causes that it is impossible for us, standing in the raging whirlpool of the present, to see clearly the various streams that are flowing about us. Although democracy is undoubtedly the cause of a good many evils, it is rash to attribute to that one source all the evils from which we suffer. It is, perhaps, safer to suspend judgment and say, with Edmond Scherer, "*La démocratie est une étape dans cette marche fatale vers un but ignoré, et dès lors la démocratie ne mérite tout à fait ni les craintes qu'elle éveille, ni l'ardeur qu'elle inspire.*"

A. L. LOWELL.

The Journal of Captain William Pote, jr., during his Captivity in the French and Indian War, from May, 1745, to August, 1747. (New York : Dodd, Mead and Co. 1896. Pp. xxxvii, 223.)

THE Pote journal is a manuscript volume of 234 closely written pages, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size. The paper is of strong texture, and the quality of the ink is so good that one experiences no difficulty in reading every line of the manuscript. It was kept by Captain William Pote, jr., of that part of Falmouth, Me., now known as Woodford's, during his enforced residence at Quebec, as a prisoner of war. His fellow-prisoners were the Rev. John Norton and Nehemiah How, whose slender tracts of forty and twenty-two pages each have, up to this time, furnished the only record we have had of this captivity. Pote's narrative is very complete, and supplies the missing links in the chain of episodes and events. He was careful to note every incident which occurred, and nothing seems to have escaped his observant eye. When released, he took the precaution to hand the journal to one of the female prisoners, who concealed it about her person, and it thus escaped confiscation. On one of the fly-leaves is the signature of the chief engineer of Nova Scotia, John Henry Bastide, to whom the author reported on his arrival at Louisburg, and at the end is the autograph of Pote.

The "Account of the Journal" is written by Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, who acquired the manuscript while in Geneva, Switzerland, in August, 1890. He examined his "find" with curiosity and delight, though at first he was not quite sure of its value. On his return to America he submitted the treasure to Messrs. George H. Moore, Wilberforce Eames, and Charles L. Woodward, of New York, skilled students of colonial Americana, and their opinion influenced his determination to publish it. As a result, we have a valuable, interesting, and sumptuous book. The edition comprises 350 copies on Holland hand-made paper, and twenty-five extra copies on Japan paper, octavo. There is a frontispiece on parchment paper, showing Bellin's "Plan of Annapolis Royal," taken from Charlevoix's *Nouvelle France*. There is a sketch-map giving the route of Captain Pote's toilsome journey to Quebec. Dr. Hurst's "account" is supplemented by an exceedingly useful historical introduction, from the pen of that eminent genealogist and scholar, Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, of the

Lenox Library, who briefly recounts the story of the Louisburg expedition, and supplies the annotations, all of the appendix except "The Pote Family," and the index. The volume is rich in portraits, plans, and maps. Among these are Smybert's Sir William Pepperell, Governor William Shirley, the city and fortifications of Louisburg, after Gridley, view of Quebec, from Popple's map, fac-simile pages of the original Pote journal, Annapolis Royal, and Bastide's pay-bill to Pote. Accompanying this volume, and bound up in the same style, is the large folded map by Charles Morris, of the Northern English colonies and French neighboring settlements, 1749, taken partly from actual surveys, and partly from the most approved draughts and other accounts.

In the appendix will be found accounts of the Pote family, John Henry Bastide, the superior officer of Pote, to whom the journal was given, Colonel John Gorman, Captain David Donahew, and John Paul Mascarene, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Added to the journal is a list of prisoners' names, who died while the author was at Quebec.

Captain William Pote, jr., was the master of the schooner *Montague*, which was employed for a time in carrying artificers and supplies for the repair and defence of the English fort at Annapolis. He was captured by the French and Indians, with his vessel, on May 17, 1745, in Annapolis Basin, between Goat Island and Scotch Fort on the shore, about five miles from Annapolis Royal. His capture was regarded as a serious loss by the English; for he was a skilful navigator, and well versed in the art of making surveys, several of which are still in existence. He was taken to Quebec by a circuitous route, and endured great hardships along the way. After pillaging the *Montague*, the captors pinioned Pote and his ill-fated companions, and conveyed them ashore into the presence of the general, who sent the party to the French stronghold as prisoners. Their adventures and privations are faithfully set down in the pages of the *Journal*. They remained in prison two years and three months. Though repeated applications were made in their behalf, it was not until July 30, 1747, that they were released, and, under a flag of truce, conveyed by the *Comet Bumb* to Cape Breton. He thus describes his departure, the spelling, punctuation, and capital letters of the original text being preserved:—

Thirsday ye 30th July 1747 at about 2 Pm we Come to Sail and Took our Departure from Quebec which I have been Longing and wishing for above two Years after we had Sailed about a mile and a half ye Capt Informd us it was ye Generals ordres we must be put down below ye Deck, and order^d us all down. ye other two masters of Vessells Viz James Sutherland and Willm Lambert and my Self was ordered down in ye Cabbin after which ye Compases was ordered by ye Capt to be all Lock^d up. and we Kept Below for Some time till they had passed Several Eminent Dangers Viz Shoals Rocks and Sands &c ye Capt Came down in ye Cabbin and Draw^d his Cutlash and Leaving ye Scabord Behind him Ran up upon ye Deck with all possible Expedition Swearing by God and all angels and Saints yt if any of his people ye french Sailors was In any manner Delitary and did not Carefully observe his orders to a moment he would Separate their heads from their Bodys with his Cutlash. and Spoke from time to time with an audible Voice Starboard port and thus &c. and Swore by all yt was Good yt he

would murder Some of them In a Verey Short time. we hearing Such a Confus^d Noise upon Deck and Suspected this was on purpose to Deceive us as we had been so long acquainted with their Subtily.

They arrived at Louisburg on the 14th of August. The *Journal* is carefully edited, and as a contribution to the history of the Five Years' War, it furnishes a chapter of rare value and interest, and marks an event of no common literary importance.

GEORGE STEWART.

Acadia: Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History.

By an Acadian (EDOUARD RICHARD), ex-member of the House of Commons of Canada. (New York: Home Book Company, 45 Vesey Street. Two vols., pp. 392, 384.)

WHEN Parkman first treated the Acadian question twelve years ago, his mind was in a state of reaction against the sentimental view of the deportation which Longfellow had embodied in *Evangeline*. The Carlylian admiration of what was strong, even though also cruel and relentless, was much in vogue, and Parkman's narrative of the Acadian tragedy is quite in Carlyle's spirit. To him the Acadians appeared to have met a fate, stern but, on the whole, deserved. Nearly ten years later in *A Half Century of Conflict* he quietly retracted something; but both narratives are as gall and wormwood to those who understand the Acadian side of the question.

It was not long before answers to *Montcalm and Wolfe* began to appear. The Abbé Casgrain published in 1887 his *Pèlerinage au Pays d'Évangeline* — a strong book marred by an absurd title — and M. Rambeau de Saint-Père, a French gentleman of means who has devoted forty years to the study of the history of the Acadians, re-published in 1889 his *Colonie Féodale en Amérique*, a work of less merit than Casgrain's, but showing great industry. These two books embody the French and Acadian view of the deportation. Neither of them has been translated, and there was distinctly room for a work in English which should be an answer to Parkman. This Mr. Richard now offers.

In collecting materials to answer Parkman, the Abbé Casgrain found much that was new. The principal source of information on the Acadian question had been hitherto the volume of *Nova Scotia Archives*, published by the government of that province in 1869, under the editorial care of Dr. Thomas B. Akins. Casgrain searched with great industry at London and Paris. He unearthed also important documents hitherto buried in the archives of the Seminary at Quebec, which was closely associated with the Acadian missionaries, and, to complete his preparation, he visited the settlements of the dispersed Acadians which continue to this day not only in Canada, but also in France and the United States. His zeal was rewarded by his being able to show that the Acadians were the innocent victims of both English and French cruelty, and that their sufferings were enormously greater than had hitherto been supposed. This view of the